

FLD 58

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

This Document contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States, within the meaning of Title 18, Sections 793 and 794, of the U.S. Code, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its contents to or receipt by an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. The reproduction of this form is prohibited.

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY
SECURITY INFORMATION

25X1

COUNTRY China

REPORT

SUBJECT Radio Stations in Shanghai

DATE DISTR. 8 September 1953

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE OF INFO.

REQUIREMENT NO. RD

PLACE ACQUIRE

25X1

REFERENCES

This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

25X1

1. Locations of all radio stations in Shanghai are shown on a map in Room 204 Honan Road, Shanghai. Locations are indicated by two sets of signs, from which it seems apparent that ordinary and radar or military stations (U.H.F. or V.H.F.) respectively are intended. Approximately ten stations of the latter type are indicated.
2. Shanghai has six public and three private radio stations under government control. The most important station is at 2 Peking Road and operates on 800 kilocycles. Two subsidiary units, broadcasting on 750 and 670 kilocycles respectively, also use the facilities of this station. The three other stations broadcast on 900, 1,020, and 1,200 kilocycles respectively.
3. A military radar station is located on Broadway Mansions. The dipole antenna is located on the roof of the building, but the height of the building makes it difficult to estimate accurately the proportions of the aerial. A pole ten meters high has two parallel horizontal bars attached to its opposite sides at the top. Each bar has six horizontal arms, one and one-half meters long, mounted at right angles to the main bar, pointing away from the center pole. The entire installation can be rotated. The station was built in 1949 or 1950, after the power station and port had been successfully bombed. Soviets are reported to have built the aerial.
4. Military radio sets are built locally. Although most parts are manufactured in China, the resistors and condensers are of either [] or [] make. Other locally-built instruments include transceivers (for both general use and Morse) and ordinary radio receivers. All communication receivers were of either Australian manufacture or such [] types such as []
5. An electronic tube factory was built in Nanking after the war. It makes M(?)80, 5Y3, and IN5 tubes of very poor quality, and their vacuum is so imperfect that tubes do not last more than two months. These tubes are also subject to loss of emission. In early 1953 the factory began to make 6SA7, 6SK7, 6F6, and/or 6V6 tubes

25X1

25X1

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

STATE	x	ARMY	Ev	x	NAVY	x	AIR	x	FBI		AEC								
-------	---	------	----	---	------	---	-----	---	-----	--	-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X", Field Distribution By "#")

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

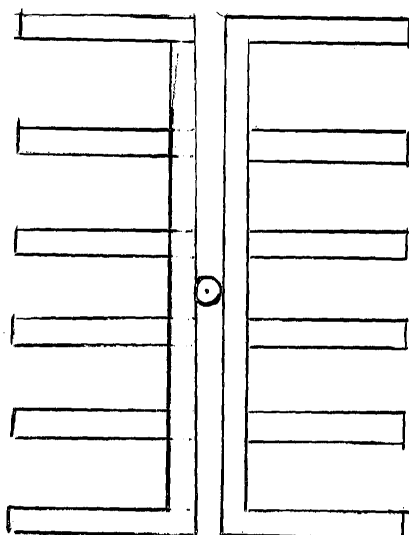
25X1

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

- 2 -

6. Permits to take radios out of China must be obtained at Room 204 at 280 Honan Road, Shanghai.

Top view of **dipole** antenna:



SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY